RESOLUTION.—Government have decided not to interfere in the case of menial servants (Government Resolution No. 3256, dated 29th September 1881), and the same principle should be applied to piece-work compositors.

Insolvency of Government Servants: Exemption of section-writers from the operation of the rule regarding the —.

No. 2557.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1882.

Memorandum by the Superintendent, General Department, Secretariat, dated 26th June 1882.—Stating that Mr. Ramchandra Narayan, one of the sectioners in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments (attached to the General Department), has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act; intimating that the standing orders on the subject of the insolvency of Government servants are contained in Government Resolution No. 896, dated 30th March 1880; soliciting instructions as to whether Mr. Ramchandra should be permitted to remain in the service pending the hearing of his case by the Judge of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; and adding that Government have decided not to interfere in the case of menial servants (Government Resolution No. 3256, dated 29th September 1881) and piece-work compositors (Government Resolution No. 2301, dated 20th June 1882).

RESOLUTION.—The standing orders need not be applied to section-writers.

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(22)

CIRCULAR.

No. 6727 OF 1883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1883.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that officers returning from furlough or privilege leave should call at the Secretariat* on their arrival in Bombay and personally enquire their destination, as instances have occurred of officers proceeding straight to their last appointment though gazetted to another, long and expensive journeys, which might have been avoided by enquiry, being thus occasioned.

Vide Rule 6, Section 162, Chapter XVI of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 11 OF 1895.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1895.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Gazetted officers of all Civil Departments, other than the Public Works Department, who may intend to apply for leave, are desired to give the earliest possible intimation of their intention to the Private Secretary, for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

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(24)

Leave of Absence: Officers granted long leave to Europe on account of ill-health not to be permitted to return to duty unless they first obtain a certificate of fitness for duty in India.

No. 3354.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1897.

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2978-P., dated 8th July 1897:—

"Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 236 (Financial), dated 31st December 1896.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the Despatch read above, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in future no officer granted long leave to Europe on account of ill-health, whether the leave be technically leave on medical certificate or not, shall be allowed to return to duty, unless he first obtains a certificate of fitness for duty in India.

2. In order that effect may be given to these orders, the fact of the leave having been granted on a medical certificate should invariably be stated in the leave and pay certificates furnished to officers proceeding on leave to Europe granted on account of ill-health, whether the leave be technically leave on medical certificate or not.

3. To enable the Account Officer to make the necessary entry in the leave and pay certificate, the Local Government or other authority granting leave to an officer on account of ill-health should in each case inform the Account Officer of the reason for the grant of the leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Departments of the Government of India, to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Resolution of the Government of India should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and to all Heads of Offices for information and guidance.

No. 872.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 9th May 1868.

Read the following papers:—

"Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Legislative), under date the 27th April 1868, No. 31—194.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has observed that Public Officers are in the habit of addressing demi-official communications to the Legislative Branch of this Department, or to Members of the Council of the Governor General, on the subject of Bills pending before the Council of His Excellency for making Laws and Regulations, and that the practice has become a source of considerable inconvenience and confusion. His Excellency in Council, therefore, requests that all Local Governments and Administrations will be so good as to inform all officers serving under them that if such officers wish to offer any remarks in regard to Bills under consideration they should do so through the Local Government under which they may be serving.

This Resolution is not intended to apply to Judges of the High or Chief Courts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oudh and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Mysore, for information and guidance, and for communication to the officers subordinate to them.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Legislative Branch, with a request that no demi-official communications from officers of Government may be printed and circulated unless received through a Local Government or through this Department."

Memorandum by W. Wedderburn, Esq., Under Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, No. 71, dated 5th May 1868:—

"Copy forwarded to the Revenue, General and Financial Departments, for information and guidance."

RESOLUTION.—Copies to be communicated for the information and guidance of all Officers serving under the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

No. 166.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1879.

Memorandum from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 10—233, dated 30th January 1879.—Forwarding, for information and guidance, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, directing that servants of the Government in India soliciting his patronage for works published by them in India should prefer their requests through the Government under which they are serving.

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and communication to the officers under him.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to all Departments for communication to officers under them.

No. 89 (Statistics and Commerce—Geographical), dated India Office, London, the 19th December 1879.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India;

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I transmit for the information of Your Excellency a copy of a Despatch* addressed to the Government of Madras, regarding the patronage by the Secretary of State of a map published by a servant of Government in Madras.

* No. 12, dated the 19th December 1878.

No. 12 (Statistics and Commerce—Geographical), dated India Office, London, the 19th December 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India;

To—His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council.

Mr. J. W. Jackson, the Lithographer in the Government Lithographic Department, has forwarded to me a copy of the second edition of his map of Madras in book form.

2. Assuming that you have permitted him to sell this work on his own account, I request that he may be paid the sum of Rs. 11 for this map and also Rs. 6 for a second copy, in sheets coloured, with which I desired to be supplied.

3. It would be more convenient that servants of the Government in India soliciting the patronage of the Secretary of State for works published by them in India should prefer their requests through the Government under which they are serving.

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(27)

Medals: Grant of — by the Royal Humane Society.

No. 4691.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1895.

Letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, Public, No. 25 PUBLIC—1719, dated 19th October 1895:—

> "In continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 31 PUBLIC—1972, dated the 21st October 1889, regarding the transmission of applications for the award of medals or certificates by the Royal Humane Society, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council an extract from a letter, dated the 26th August last, addressed by the Society to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in which it is pointed out that eighteen months is the maximum time allowed for reporting cases from any part of the world."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and all Heads of Offices for information and guidance with reference to Government Resolution No. 4625, dated 7th November 1889.

Extract from a letter, dated the 26th August 1895, from the Royal Humane Society to Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Committee to say that this case is very much out of date, eighteen months being the maximum time allowed for reporting cases from any part of the world, and that having been dealt with exceptionally it will not be taken as a precedent in any future cases.

Medals: Grant of — by the Royal Humane Society.

No. 5314.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1897.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, Public, dated the 19th August 1897—

Transmitting, with reference to the Despatch from this Government No. 14, dated 2nd July 1897 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3409, dated 24th June 1897), a copy of the following letter, dated 3rd idem, from the Secretary, Royal Humane Society, London:—

> "I have the honour, with reference to letter J. & P.—1413, dated 23rd July 1897, to enclose herewith a form to be filled in with particulars of the case referred to in the document herewith returned, so that the date and other necessary details may be added. * * * * *"

and requesting that the form may be filled in and returned to the India Office.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the form accompanying the letter from the Secretary, Royal Humane Society, should be forwarded to the Collector of the Panch Mahâls, with a request that the necessary particulars may be filled in and the form returned.

2. Copies of the letter from the Secretary, Royal Humane Society, and of the form accompanying it should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and all Heads of Offices, with an intimation that in future any recommendations for recognition by the Royal Humane Society of gallantry in saving life from drowning should be accompanied by particulars in this form.

(*Accompaniment to Government Resolution No.* 5314, *dated* 1*st October* 1897.)

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR THE REWARDS OF THE SOCIETY, setting forth the particulars of the case of _____ who risked his life in rescuing or attempting to rescue _____ at _____ on the _____ 189 .

Pecuniary Rewards are limited to cases which occur within thirty miles of the Metropolis.

1. Name, Address, Age, and Occupation of the Salvor or Salvors.	
2. Did any other person or persons assist in the rescue or attempted rescue? If so, state their names and addresses.	
3. Name, Address, Age, and Occupation of the person saved.	

4. Time of Day, Date, and Place at which the Accident occurred, with exact particulars of how the Accident happened, and in what manner the Person was reached. If in a River, state its Breadth and Depth, and whether any Tide or Stream was running. If in a Canal, Lake, Pond, or Reservoir, its Breadth, Depth, and Size. The distance from the shore or bank of the spot where the rescue took place, and the depth at that spot, with any other particulars explanatory of the cause of the accident.	
5. If the case occurred at Sea, state the nature of the wind, weather, and sea, speed of the vessel, whether under sail, or steam, or both.	
6. Was a Life-belt or any available appliances used in the rescue?	
7. The precise nature of the risk incurred by the Salvor or Salvors.	
8. How long the person rescued had been in the water, and his state when rescued.	
9. Where taken to; who was sent for; who came; what was then done, and what kind of treatment was adopted.	
10. The statement of the *person saved* should, if possible, be sent.	
11. Has application been made to any other Society for reward, or is there any intention of doing so?	

Signature of { *Applicant* / *or* / *Salvor* } _____

It is requisite that all the above questions should be answered as fully as possible.

This paper to be accompanied by Certificates of one or more Eye-witnesses, who should add their Profession or Trade and Address, and state fully, *in their own handwriting*, the precise nature of the Salvor's or Salvors' exertions, showing the actual risk incurred. This application to be verified by the Commanding or other Superior Officer, in so far as it applies to the Army, Navy, Merchant Service, or Constabulary.

N.B.—Cases occurring within the United-Kingdom must be reported to the Secretary within *two months* after their date, otherwise they will not be recognised for either honorary or pecuniary Reward.

F. A. C. CLAUGHTON (MAJOR),

Secretary.

N.B.—Many interesting restorations from apparent death have been communicated to the Committee with no other narrative than "that the means recommended by the Society were employed." But in order to ascertain the real efficacy of the methods so adopted, a more minute history of the case would be very acceptable, especially with reference to the following dates, viz. :—

The time of actual submersion.

The appearance of the body.

Resuscitative process employed.

The first and progressive symptoms of returning animation.

And the time from commencement of the restorative plan to a return of animation.

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(28)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1877.

The following Resolution by the Government of India is published for general information :—

"No. 2067.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

(RULE)

Simla, the 28th July 1877.

Read—

A letter from the Director General of Telegraphs in India to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, No. 481-E.T., dated 16th March

1877.—Submitting a bill for Rs. 13-12-0 for fees and cost of medicines paid to a private medical practitioner by signaller A. D'Souza on board the river steamer *Oudh* while he was proceeding on duty from Dhulia to Gowhatty in November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council regrets that this charge cannot be sanctioned, the Government not having undertaken to reimburse to a public servant, who is entitled to the gratuitous attendance of a Government medical officer or to medicines from a Government dispensary, fees which he may have occasion to pay to a medical practitioner not in the public service, or the cost of medicines which he may purchase privately."

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(29)

Attendance of Presidency and Civil Surgeons on all officers of Government drawing a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards.

No. 3495.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1884.

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, Medical, No. 12-334—51, dated 16th August 1884 :—

"Read—

Home Department Circular letter No. 3986-3996, dated 31st August 1869.
" " " No. 6—131-138, dated 20th March 1884.

Read also the following replies to the Circular letter of 20th March 1884 :—

From the Government of Bombay, No. 1834, dated 29th May 1884.
" " Bengal, No. 238 T.M., dated 16th April 1884.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 57-V.—21-6, dated 12th April 1884.
" " Punjab, No. 525, dated 15th July 1884.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1730-31, dated 9th April 1884.
" " British Burma, No. 499-27, dated 19th May 1884.
" " Coorg, No. 46-I.-8, dated 11th April 1884.
" " Assam, No. 2976, dated 16th May 1884.
" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 168 C., dated 26th May 1884.

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Circular letter No. 3986-96, dated 31st August 1869, it was decided that Civil Surgeons should attend personally on all uncovenanted officers, being at the head-quarter station of the district, whose appointments are notified in the official Gazette by the Government of India or by any Local Government or Administration. As no general rules have been laid down regulating the gazetting of appointments, it is found that in one Province subordinate officers, in consequence of being gazetted, are entitled to attendance from the Civil Surgeon, while in another Province officers of the same class who are not gazetted are not so entitled. It appeared to the Government of India that a general ruling entitling all officers drawing a pay of Rs. 250 and over, whether gazetted or not, to the attendance of Civil Surgeons would be a better arrangement, and remove all cause for dissatisfaction in this respect, and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations were invited on the subject.

2. From the replies read in the preamble, it appears that the rule proposed by the Government of India meets with very general approval. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that all officers of Government in the Bengal Presidency living at the head-quarter station of a district and drawing a salary (as defined in the Codes of the Financial Department) of Rs. 250 and over, whether gazetted or not, shall in future be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at their own residences from Civil Surgeons. Gazetted officers drawing less than Rs. 250 a month will no longer be entitled to the gratuitous medical attendance of a Civil Surgeon. The only exceptions to the rule now laid down will be probationers appointed under the Statutory Civil Service Rules and Assistant Superintendents of Police, who, though drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month, will still be entitled to the personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations (except Madras and Bombay) for information and guidance;

that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information; and

that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with the remark that the Government of India see no sufficient reason to make an exception in favour of Mamlatdars in Bombay when the corresponding officers—Tahsildars—in all other Provinces are not to be exceptions to the rule.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of India for information and for the issue of further necessary orders, and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information."

Memorandum from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 5444, dated 11th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.—The ruling laid down by the Government of India for Bengal should be adopted in this Presidency and republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in supersession of the orders published under Government Resolution No. 2217, dated 20th September 1869. It should be held to apply to Presidency Surgeons.

2. Copies of the Resolution should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, to all Departments of the Secretariat, and to all Heads of Offices for information.

Attendance of Government medical officers on clerks of all Government offices.

No. 4243.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1884.

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 14-447—64, dated 23rd October 1884:—

"Read the under-mentioned papers:—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and others, Nos. 3986-3996, dated the 31st August 1869.

Home Department letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 639, dated 12th October 1875.

Home Department letter to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 425, dated 27th July 1876.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 13-632—639, dated 18th December 1879.

Military Department letter to the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, No. 689-S.C., dated 23rd August 1883.

Military Department letter to the Inspector General of Military Works, No. 88-C., dated 25th January 1884.

Letter from the Director General of Ordnance to the Military Department, No. 159-E., dated 14th April 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The papers read above relate to medical attendance on, and supply of medicines to, Government clerks and their families. Doubts having arisen as to the application of these orders in the case of certain offices, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, with effect from the 1st January 1885:—

(1) All clerks of all Government offices are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves.

(2) All clerks of Army Head-quarters offices are entitled to similar privileges for themselves and their families.

(3) Subject to the above rules, clerks drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards are entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon, and those drawing less than that amount to the services of the Assistant Surgeon or medical subordinate provided for the purpose, it being understood that, in conformity with paragraph 4 of circular letter dated 31st August 1869, above quoted, the attendance of the Civil Surgeon should be given in all cases of emergency or of great danger or difficulty, when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance. In places where there is no druggist's shop, medicines may continue to be supplied from the Government stores;

Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Coorg.
Central Provinces.	Hyderabad.

that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information;

and that a copy be forwarded to all the other Departments of the Government of India and to the Surgeon General with the Government of India for information.

Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information."

RESOLUTION.—The ruling laid down by the Government of India should be adopted in this Presidency and republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in continuation of the orders published under Government Resolution No. 3494, dated 24th September 1884. It should be held to apply to Presidency Surgeons.

2. Copies of the Resolution should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, to all Departments of the Secretariat, and to all Heads of Offices for information.

Attendance of Civil Surgeons on the Executive officers and Engineers of Her Majesty's Marine in the junior grades.

No. 4508.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1884.

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 18—514-26, dated 26th November 1884:—

"Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 12—334-51, dated the 16th August 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Resolution read directs that, with certain exceptions noted in paragraph 2 thereof, all officers of Government, whether gazetted or not, drawing less than Rs. 250 a month, will no longer be entitled to the gratuitous medical attendance at their own residences of a Civil Surgeon. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to extend the exception to the case of the Executive officers and Engineers of Her Majesty's Marine in the junior grades, who, though drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month, will be entitled to the personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon when they require to be treated on shore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information;

that a copy be forwarded to the Military (Marine) Department for information; and

that a copy be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of India for information.

Also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information."

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution of the Government of India should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in continuation of the orders published under Government Resolution No. 4243, dated 19th November 1884. It should be held to apply to Presidency Surgeons.

2. Copies of the Resolution should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and to the Marine Department of the Secretariat.

Gratuitous medical attendance on, and supply of medicines to, Government servants.

No. 78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1885.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 7457, dated 17th December 1884:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 4243, dated 19th November 1884, General Department, I have the honour to request the orders of Government on the following points.

"2. The ruling of the Government of India is held to apply to Presidency Surgeons; they will therefore attend personally on those Government servants drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards, but for those drawing less than that amount there is no provision made, as the Presidency Surgeons have no subordinates under them, either Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants, available for this duty. It is believed that by far the greater majority of the clerks in Government offices employ private practitioners when ill, only going to the Presidency Surgeon when leave on medical certificate is required, but they are entitled to medical attendance, and I would suggest that they should be required either to call upon the Presidency Surgeon at his own house, or to attend one or other of the various hospitals, the European General Hospital in the case of Europeans, and the Jamshedji Jijibhai or Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital in the case of Natives, and that the extract from the Bengal Medical Regulations quoted in the margin be made applicable in this Presidency when hospital treatment is required by the persons concerned.

Section IV.

Para. 109. 'Europeans in Military employ or soldiers in detached employ are always to be taken to and received in the nearest hospital for British troops.'

"3. The Mint Master has enquired whether the mechanics of the Mint are entitled to attendance under the Resolution. Though clerks only are mentioned in this Resolution, I presume that Government Resolution No. 3495, dated 24th September 1884, meets the case of the Mint mechanics and that therefore they are entitled to free attendance.

"4. The question has been raised as to where medicines are to be obtained. I would ask whether it is to be inferred from the order of the Government of India, which states that 'in places where there is no druggist's shop, medicines may continue to be supplied from Government stores,' that in places where there are such shops medicines should not be supplied from Government stores. If so, the order would appear to clash with the Resolution of the Government of India, which states that certain clerks are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves, and certain others to the like privileges for themselves and their families. Under the former orders of Government, Government Resolution No. 3792, dated 3rd November 1873, and Government Resolution No. 396, dated 9th February 1874, in places where there are druggists' shops all public servants whose pay is above Rs. 50 per mensem are required to purchase their medicines. If, however, it is the intention of Government that the persons mentioned in the Resolution under reference are to obtain their medicines free, I would suggest that they should obtain them from the nearest Government hospital.

"5. The above questions refer chiefly to the Presidency; Civil Surgeons in the mofussil have subordinates under them available for the duty of attending upon officers drawing less than Rs. 250 per mensem, and in only a few stations does the question of payment for medicines apply."

RESOLUTION.—The suggestion in paragraph 2 of the Surgeon General's letter that clerks in Government offices in Bombay drawing less than Rs. 250 per mensem, who wish to avail themselves of the advice of the Presidency Surgeon, should call upon the Presidency Surgeon at his own house or attend one of the hospitals, is approved. The suggestion that Europeans in Military employ and soldiers in detached employ requiring hospital treatment should always be taken to and received in the nearest hospital for British troops should be referred to the Military Department for consideration.

2. The concession in Government Resolution No. 4243, dated 19th November 1884, may be extended to the mechanics in the Bombay Mint.

3. The question raised in paragraph 4 of the Surgeon General's letter should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

Medicines: Supply of—from Government Stores to families of Government clerks where there are no druggists' shops.

No. 996.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1885.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 56, dated 27th February 1885:—

"In reply to your letter No. 79, dated the 10th ultimo, I am directed to say that, by the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 14—447-464, dated the 25th October 1884, it is intended that, in places where there are no druggists' shops medicines should as heretofore be supplied from Government stores to the families of Government clerks."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the several Departments of the Secretariat and all Heads of Offices with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 78, dated 10th January 1885.

Definition of the term "family" as used in the orders of the Government of India regarding medical attendance on, and the supply of medicines to, Government clerks and their families.

No. 3593.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1885.

Memorandum from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 8—430, dated 31st August 1885—Forwarding for information copy of the following memorandum No. 428 of the same date, addressed to the Military Department of the Government of India;—

"The undersigned is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the endorsement from the Military Department, No. 839-C., dated the 14th instant, forwarding a letter from the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, on the subject of the meaning to be attached to the term 'family' as used in Home Department Resolution No. 14—447-464, dated 25th October 1884, respecting medical attendance on, and the supply of medicines to, Government clerks and their families.

"2. In reply, the undersigned is to say that for the purposes of the above orders the definition of the term 'family' given in the Simla Allowance Code should be adopted. According to this definition, the word will include the officer's wife; his legitimate children residing with, and wholly dependent on, him; and also his parents, sisters, and minor brothers if wholly dependent on and residing with him."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the memorandum should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, to all Departments of the Secretariat and to all Heads of Offices for information and guidance with reference to Government Resolution No. 4243, dated 19th November 1884.

Medical Attendance: Appointment of Medical officers to attend on Government servants, &c., in case of the temporary inability of Presidency Surgeons to do so on account of illness.

No. 3535.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1886.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 4537, dated 23rd July 1886—Stating that a case has recently occurred in which the Presidency Surgeon, Second District, was unable, owing to illness, to attend the child of a Conductor employed in the Arsenal, but prescribed the medicine and went the next morning; proposing with a view to remedy this inconvenience to nominate three other medical officers to attend patients in case the Presidency Surgeons of the three districts are unable owing to indisposition or otherwise to perform that duty; recommending that the junior officer in Civil employ residing at Malabar Hill or Breach Candy, the Medical Officer with the Marine Battalion, and the Apothecary at the House of Correction may be nominated in the place of the Presidency Surgeons of the First, Second and Third Districts, respectively; observing that the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, who has no objection to the employment of the Medical Officer with the Marine Battalion, has raised the question of remuneration; and suggesting that a fee of Rs. 7 for a commissioned officer and Rs. 5 for the Apothecary for paying such visits may be sanctioned, but that if Government are unwilling to sanction the proposal the officers may be permitted to prefer bills for carriage hire.

Memorandum from the Military Department of the Secretariat, No. 1288-A.G., dated 18th August 1886—Re-transferring the papers with the following report from the Adjutant General:—

"There is no objection to the Medical Officer in charge 21st Bombay Infantry attending the sick, should the Presidency Surgeon, Second District, be unable to do so on account of sickness, provided the officer receives some remuneration, or at least the carriage hire, as suggested by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

"2. As there are a number of departmental warrant officers residing in the Second District, it is suggested that the Apothecary in charge of the Dockyard Dispensary who is under the orders of the Presidency Surgeon, Second District, be told off for the duty, and only in serious cases or in cases of officers should the Medical officer in charge 21st Bombay Infantry be called."

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 5574, dated 20th September 1886—Reporting, with reference to Government memorandum No. 3173, dated 6th idem, that in his previous letter No. 4537 he has already stated that as regards the Third District usually the Presidency Surgeon is the only medical officer residing therein, and that the Apothecary at the House of Correction might be called on; and adding that, if necessary, the Apothecary might be empowered to send to the Presidency Surgeon, Second District.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following officers shall be charged with the duty of attending on Government servants, &c., entitled to the free attendance of the Presidency Surgeons, in case of the latters' temporary inability to do so on account of illness:—

In the First District—the junior Medical officer in Civil employ residing in that district.

In the Second District—the Apothecary in charge of the Dockyard Dispensary in ordinary cases; and the Medical officer in charge 21st Bombay Infantry in serious cases or in cases where officers have to be treated.

In the Third District—the Apothecary at the House of Correction in ordinary cases; and the Presidency Surgeon, Second District, in serious cases.

2. These officers should, when so called, be allowed carriage hire as proposed by the Surgeon General.

Hospital Stoppages: Exemption of Government servants from the payment of—.

No. 1263.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1891.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 6685, dated 27th September 1890:—

"I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government that it is believed the employés of the Telegraph Department are, under the orders of the Government of India, entitled to medicines free of charge from Government and Government aided medical institutions, so that they are exempted from the dispensary rules. In view of a revised set of rules being drawn up I would request to be favoured by Government orders as to whether an exemption-rule should be included in the revised rules showing these employés are exempted under the orders of the Government of India from payment for medicines. It will look invidious to exempt these servants of Government while others are obliged to pay, but the exemption, if continued, should be stated in the rules so that medical officers may not make the mistake of charging for medicines any officer who is entitled to them free by the orders of the Government of India. Either an exemption rule should be entered in the revised rules, or this Government should request the Government of India to order that in respect to paying for medicines the officers of the Telegraph Department should come under the orders in force in the Provinces in which they may be serving."

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 7735, dated 4th November 1890:—

"With reference to Government memorandum No. 4266, dated 24th October 1890, I have the honour to state the Telegraph Department claim free supply of medicines for their employés under Government of India, Home Department, No. 14—447-66, dated 25th October 1884, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 4243, dated

19th November 1881, General Department, and Home Department letters No. 57 of 27th February 1885 to the Surgeon General with the Government of India, and No. 3850 of 23rd August 1869, and the rules published in the Telegraph Code, Chapter D, Rules D-41, D-42, D-43, D-47 and D-49.

"2. I beg to add that the Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, has been requested to furnish me with copies of the Home Department letters above referred to, but states he is unable to do so, the numbers and dates of these letters merely being quoted in the margin of the Departmental Code.

"3. So far as I know there are no special reasons, apart from the Government of India's orders, which should entitle Telegraph employés to free medicines. If other Government servants have to pay, it seems reasonable they should also do so, but it may be urged, first, it is a poorly paid department and its employés often serve in unhealthy and out-of-the-way places, but these can hardly be considered special to employés of the Telegraph Department, as it applies to others, such as employés of the Forest and Survey Departments."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Medical, No. 7, dated 8th January 1891.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 200-E., dated 9th March 1891—Re-transferring the papers with the following letter No. 11399, dated 4th idem, from the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division :—

"With reference to your memorandum No. 115-E., dated the 6th of February 1891, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of Home Department Resolution No. 14—447-64, dated 23rd October 1884, under which the supply of medicines free is conceded to the employés of the Telegraph Department throughout India. I consider the withdrawal of the concession would be prejudicial to the health of the men concerned and not desirable on all grounds.

"2. The annexures to your memorandum under reference are herewith returned."

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 2870, dated 21st September 1887, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Government servants who are entitled under the orders of the Government of India contained in their Resolution No. 14—447-64,* dated 23rd October 1884, to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves and their families should be exempted from the payment of hospital stoppage fees at hospitals and dispensaries where a Civil Surgeon, an Assistant Surgeon or a Hospital Assistant is stationed by Government.

* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4243, dated 19th November 1884.

2. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay should be requested to revise Rule 27 of the Dispensary Rules accordingly.

Medical Attendance: Question of the right of a gazetted officer of Government, when on foreign service, to — at the hands of a Government Medical Officer.

No. 6283.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1900.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 2127, dated the 15th November 1900 :—

"I am directed to forward, for the information and guidance of the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter to the Government of Madras, No. 2116, dated 15th November 1900, on the question of the right of a gazetted officer of Government, when on foreign service, to medical attendance at the hands of a Government Medical Officer."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Government of Madras, No. 2116, dated the 15th November 1900 :—

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 839, dated the 24th August 1900, requesting a ruling on the question whether a gazetted officer of Government, who

is on foreign service under Part VII of the Civil Service Regulations, retains the privilege of free medical attendance from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which he is employed. The Government of Madras are uncertain of the application of Articles 805 and 806 (v), Civil Service Regulations, to cases of the kind.

"2. I am to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that Article 805 of the Civil Service Regulations is to be read merely as a general explanation of the reasons which led Government to lay down the rules in the chapter which it heads. Neither this Article nor Article 806 (v) can be regarded as authorising the continuance to an officer in foreign service of any privileges enjoyed in the service of Government other than those specified in the rules contained in the chapter. It appears to the Government of India, however, that it would be reasonable to rule that, if an officer in foreign service has a medical attendant provided by the Railway or other body under whom he is employed, he has no claim to the services of a Government Medical Officer except when the former desires to call in the latter in consultation; but that, if no medical officer is provided by his employer, he is entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon of the district in or near which he is employed. The Governor General in Council has accordingly decided that this rule should, if the Government of Madras see no objection, be observed in future."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniment should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Accountant General, and all Departments of the Secretariat for information.

Medical Officers: Ruling of the Government of India that Government Medical Officers should supply information as regards the nature and causes of disease from which their patients, if Government servants, are suffering whenever the latter's official superiors ask them to do so in the interest of Government.

No. 6592.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1900.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, No. 6279—C., dated the 4th June 1900:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the correspondence* noted in the margin which has taken place between the Physician in charge St. George's Hospital and myself regarding Inspector —— who was admitted into the said hospital on the 23rd April last and discharged on the 15th ultimo, and to request that Government may be pleased to issue early orders in the matter.

Police Commissioner's letter No. 5376—C, dated 16th May 1900, to the Physician in charge St. George's Hospital.
Reply No. 187, dated 19th May 1900.
Police Commissioner's letter No. 5611—C, dated 22nd May 1900.
Reply No. 195, dated 25th May 1900, from the Physician in charge St. George's Hospital.

"2. I beg to state that, as under the orders of Government contained in the Police General Order Book amended by Government Resolution No. 772 of 31st January 1900 European police officers can, in the absence of accommodation in the police hospital, be admitted into the St. George's Hospital, it is necessary that in the case of their illness and inability to do duty for any time, I should be able to obtain from the hospital a discharge certificate showing the nature of sickness. This is the rule followed in the case of all native officers and European officers reporting sick to the Police Surgeon and there is no reason why it should be different with European officers attending a hospital. Moreover, as Government subordinate it is necessary that the Head of the Department should know the cause of illness, as he has to determine the class of leave that the officer is to be granted.

"3. In this case the officer had shortly before his admission into hospital been punished for being drunk and unfit for duty. It is surmised that his subsequent admission into the hospital was due to the same cause, and in the absence of official information from the hospital it is impossible to say how the officer should be dealt with. It is very necessary, for obvious reasons, that the Head of a Department should know whether an officer's inability to perform

*Not printed.

his duty is due to his own fault or not when deciding upon the class of leave that he should be granted, as also if he is liable to punishment for his inability to do duty; otherwise officers can always escape the consequences of their misconduct by going into the St. George's Hospital and the cause of their absence from duty kept secret from the Head of the Department.

"4. It is difficult to understand what objection the St. George's Hospital authorities can have to communicating the cause of admission to hospital in the case of Government subordinates to Heads of their Departments, as the Government Resolution* quoted by the Physician in charge of the St. George's Hospital would not appear to meet a case of this kind, especially where an officer's illness may be the result of intemperate habits requiring official notice from the Head of the Department, as may possibly have been the case in this instance.

"5. I may add that Inspector —— is now again in the European General Hospital, having gone on the sick list since the afternoon of the first instant."

Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 4488, dated the 28th June 1900—Transferring the above papers.

Government memorandum to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 3544, dated the 6th July 1900.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 8231, dated the 14th August 1900:—

"With reference to your endorsement No. 3544, dated 6th July, I have the honour to state that I entirely agree with the remarks made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in his letter No. 6279—C, dated 4th June 1900. Government Resolution, General Department, No. 527, dated 18th February 1888, does not apply to the case of Government servants regarding the particulars of whose illness and their causes superior officers have, as it appears to me, on behalf of Government, a full right to demand information in the case of officials serving under them from medical officers acting in their official capacities, when this is required in the interests of Government. I regard this as one of the recognised conditions of service under Government, which, if not specifically laid down in covenants or orders, is clearly implied in the Civil Service Regulations and constantly practised as a rule of official procedure.

"2. To a public medical officer the interests of his employers must be paramount over those of the patients who consult him in his official capacity, though at the same time their secrets should not be unnecessarily disclosed to the public. I maintain, therefore, that the position taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd accords neither with common sense nor with that everyday practice with which he must be perfectly familiar; and that it was clearly his duty to have furnished the required information concerning Police Inspector ——'s illness and its causes.

"3. I would further beg to observe that the records of St. George's Hospital and of other Government medical institutions are the property of Government; and I consider that on this ground alone their duty as Government officials renders it obligatory upon the medical officers of such institutions to give to those Government officials who may be entitled to ask for it any necessary or reasonable information which they may require about Government servants under their treatment."

Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 5661, dated the 20th August 1900.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 5217, dated the 4th October 1900:—

"A case has occurred in which the medical officer in charge of St. George's Hospital in Bombay refused to comply with the request of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for information regarding the nature of the disease from which an Inspector of Police was suffering in the hospital.

"2. The Surgeon General having been consulted has expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the medical officer to furnish the information, that superior officers have a right to demand information regarding the particulars of the illness of officials serving under them from medical officers acting in their official capacities when this is required in the interests of Government, and that to a public medical officer the interests of his employers must be paramount over those of the patients who consult him in his official capacity.

"3. The Governor in Council agrees with the views of the Surgeon General. In the opinion of this Government the rule of professional etiquette and secrecy cannot be applied to the case in question. If a Government servant chooses at his own expense to consult a

* Government Resolution No. 527, dated the 18th February 1888.

private medical practitioner, the relations between them only concern themselves and the rule of confidence should hold good, a breach of it being an implied breach of contract. But a Government servant under treatment by a Government Surgeon is in a totally different position. Both have relations to Government which cannot be overridden by the relations between them.

"4. As however the question raised is one of general interest to the whole of India, I am directed, before orders are issued in the sense of the preceding paragraph, to enquire whether the principle enunciated above meets with the approval of the Government of India."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 2181, dated the 29th November 1900 :—

"In reply to your letter No. 5217, dated the 4th October 1900, I am directed to state that the Government of India agree with the view of the Bombay Government therein expressed that the rule of professional etiquette and secrecy which ordinarily obtains between a patient and his medical adviser cannot be applied in the case of patients who, being Government servants, consult Government medical officers in their official capacity. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Government of Bombay in thinking that in the latter case, when the particulars of the patient's illness are required in the interests of Government by his official superiors, the Government medical officer who dealt with his case should be bound to supply the information."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay for information and guidance.

2. Copies should also be forwarded for information to the Judicial Department and all other Departments of the Secretariat.

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Medical certificates.

No. 130.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1884.

Memorandum from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 8—410, dated 13th November 1883—Forwarding copy of the following letter No. 408 of the same date addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 802, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding a memorial from Babus Brojendra Nath Banerji, L. M. S., and Abinas Chandar Banerji, L. M. S., private medical practitioners at Allahabad, praying that medical certificates granted by them to Government servants may be accepted and recognised as valid certificates.

"2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council concurs in the view taken by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the request of the memorialists should not be granted. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council such certificates should ordinarily be accepted only from Government medical officers who are under Government control and supervision. The memorialists should be informed accordingly."

Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 4635, dated 15th December 1883 :—

"With reference to Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Forbes' memorandum No. 8—410, dated 13th ultimo, communicating the orders of the Government of India to the effect that medical certificates should ordinarily be accepted only from Government medical officers who are under Government control and supervision, I am directed to inquire whether these orders are intended to apply to all medical certificates or only to those which under the provisions of the Civil Leave and Pension Codes or other special rules are required to be granted by the Civil Surgeon of a district or a commissioned medical officer.

"2. If a medical certificate from a Government medical officer is insisted on in the case of every application from a Government servant for sick leave or casual leave on account of illness, great inconvenience will ensue and the orders now communicated will have the effect of indirectly compelling Government servants in case of need to seek the advice of Government medical officers only.

"3. It has been the practice in this Presidency for Heads of Offices, whenever any of their subordinates absent themselves from duty for more than two days on account of illness, to insist upon the production of a medical certificate, which is generally furnished from the subordinate's medical attendant. If therefore the orders of the Government of India are held to be of general applicability, they will not only entail hardship on the subordinates but also throw considerable extra work upon Government medical officers, as applications for such certificates will be numerous. Moreover it will be apparent that in many cases up country no Government medical officer can be found within many miles."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 1, dated 3rd January 1884 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4635, dated the 15th December 1883, enquiring whether the orders contained in Home Department No. 8—410, dated the 13th November 1883, expressing the opinion of the Government of India that medical certificates should ordinarily be accepted only from Government medical officers, are intended to apply to all medical certificates or only to those which under the provisions of the Civil Leave Code or Pension Code or other special rules are required to be granted by the Civil Surgeon of a district or a Commissioned Medical Officer.

"2. In reply, I am to say that it is not necessary to insist on the course prescribed in the orders cited when certificates are required to justify mere casual leave of absence."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letters from the Government of India should be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat and to Heads of Offices under them for information and guidance.

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Memorials : Rules regarding the submission of — by Government servants.

No. 3452.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 6th November 1876 :—

"Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 19th October 1876, No. 1649 :—

RESOLUTION.

Certain memorials have recently been presented to the Governor General in Council or to the Secretary of State by various bodies of officers in Civil employ, complaining of grievances or desiring boons which affect generally the classes of officers from which these memorials emanated. In some instances the memorials were signed by individuals who could not possibly have been personally affected in the matter which forms the subject of the memorial. Such circumstances give to the proceedings resulting in such memorials an appearance of organized combination, which is impossible, consistently with the maintenance of official discipline and subordination, to allow.

2. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to forbid any combination for the purpose of memorialising any authority to which the memorialists may be subordinate, and to extend to all officers in Civil employ, in whatsoever Department, the following rules in regard to the presentation of memorials:—

I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

III.—No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

IV.—No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

V.—Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted, and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will incur the serious displeasure of Government.

No. 33—1651.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, and to the High Court (by separate letter), the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, and the Director General of the Archæological Survey of India, for information and guidance."

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat, to the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, and the Commissioner in Sind.

No. 2883.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department dated 14th October 1879:—

"Read the following extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public), No. 46—1772-98, under date Simla, the 26th September 1879:—

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 33—1649, dated the 19th October 1876, prescribing rules in regard to the presentation of memorials by officers in the Civil employ of Government.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 75 (Public), dated the 31st July 1879, on the subject of the orders in the above-quoted Resolution, prohibiting the submission of joint memorials.

RESOLUTION.

Rules I and II of the Rules promulgated with the Resolution of the 19th October 1876 are as follows:—

I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately and not in concert with others.

II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

2. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having suggested that these two rules might be made more clear by the addition of words explaining that Rule I is not meant to prohibit the private interchange of individual opinions, and that the personal interest referred to in Rule II may be indirect, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rules:—

Rule I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately and not in concert with others, but this prohibition against the submission of joint memorials is not intended to apply to or affect the private interchange of individual opinions.

Rule II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf. The personal interest referred to in this rule may be indirect.

3. His Excellency in Council desires further to explain that the general prohibition against the submission of joint memorials does not affect the case of any correspondence which the Managers of Service Funds as such may have to conduct with Government.

ORDER.— Ordered, that this Resolution be circulated for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, and to the High Court, the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, and to the following officers:—

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,
The Director General of Archæological Survey of India,
The Surveyor General of India,
The Superintendent, Geological Survey,
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,
The Trustees of the Indian Museum,
The Secretary to the Board of Examiners,
The Registrar of the Calcutta University,
The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, Calcutta."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this memorandum, with the Resolution, to be furnished to all Departments of the Secretariat, to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Secretary, Civil Fund, for information and guidance. A copy may also be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

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No. 4782.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1873.

Read the following:—

"Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Public Department, dated 8th April 1873:—

Read:—

The following petition from the Reverend A. U. Timpany, Missionary at Ramapatam, Nellore District, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated 1st March 1873:

'Your petitioner humbly showeth that in accordance with a recent order of Government, he instructed the Christians in his charge not to acknowledge the old caste in any public transaction.

'2. That some Christians who became such nine months ago, and were well known to be Christians in their village and surrounding country, were summoned to the Munsif's Court of Ongole a short time ago under the old caste name "Madga." They refused to take the summonses, or to have them put upon the house-walls, at the same time telling the peon that if they were served *minus* the term "Madga" or under the

term "Christian" they could come, but could not and would not come to Court as Madgas when they were not such, but Christians. The summonses were at the instance of a creditor in a case of debt.

'3. That this was known to the Court or in the Court to be the reason why they did not appear.

'4. That the case was nevertheless tried *ex parte*, and judgment given against them. That your petitioner humbly craveth to know whether the said Christians are in the right or wrong according to the meaning of the said Act of Government.

'5. The Christians are members of my Church by baptism.

'6. Begging an early reply, your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.'

No. 371.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras :—

'The above petition will be communicated to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, with the request that, if they see no objection to so doing, they will instruct Judicial officers throughout the Presidency to refrain from adding any caste or out-caste designation to the names of known converts to Christianity, unless such designation be absolutely necessary for the identification of the party referred to.

'2. The Heads of all other Departments under Government are directed to issue similar instructions to all officers under their orders.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.'

No. 372, dated Fort St. George, the 8th April 1873.

From—The Honourable W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras;

To—The Honourable W. HOLLOWAY, Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

I am directed to transmit the accompanying petition from the Reverend A. U. Timpany, a Missionary in the Nellore District, and to request that, if in your opinion and in that of the Judges of the High Court there be no objection to such a course, you will direct all Judicial officers throughout the Presidency to refrain from adding any caste or out-caste designation to the names of known converts to Christianity, unless such designation be absolutely necessary for the identification of the party referred to.

2. Instructions to the above effect have been issued to the Heads of all other Departments.

No. 2377, dated Simla, the 18th July 1873.

From—T. J. CHICHELL PLOWDEN, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department;

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

With reference to Nos. 28 to 30 of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department for April last, directing Judicial officers and Heads of all other Departments to refrain from adding any caste or out-caste designation to the names of known converts to Christianity (an order which the Governor-General in Council is quite disposed to approve), I am directed to enquire to what previous order or Act of the Local Government the Reverend A. U. Timpany alludes in his petition of the 1st March last.

No. 781, dated Ootacamand, the 26th July 1873.

From—The Honourable W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Referring to your Officiating Under Secretary's letter dated the 18th July 1873, No. 2377, I am directed to transmit copy of the order of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated the 18th October 1872, No. 1442, which is the 'recent order' alluded to in the Reverend A. U. Timpany's petition dated the 1st March 1873.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, under date 18th October 1872.

Read—

The following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1872, Miscellaneous No. 6755 :—

Read the following letter:

Dated Ruthiamputhur, the 25th September 1872.

From—The Reverend J. F. KEARNS, Tinnevelly;

To—The Board of Revenue.

I have the honour to send you herewith the caste Returns, and regret that I had not a little more time to prepare them, but, such as they are, I hope you may find them of some use. I would venture to mention a matter that has occupied my attention for some time, namely, the desirableness of *not requiring Native Christians* to mention their castes in Returns and in the Cutcheries. The practice has an appearance as though Government wished to keep up caste, and it is very offensive to the great body of Christians drawn from low castes, which Christians by superior education have raised themselves to places of distinction and great respectability; but as the caste to which they originally belonged is still regarded by their Hindu fellow-countrymen as low and contemptible, they, naturally enough, feel annoyed by being compelled to link themselves with the *caste*, especially as they have abandoned caste altogether. I have in my own district two first class F. A.'s of the Puller caste and one Pariah F.A. Besides, several with minor degrees and more young men of the same caste holding F.A. degrees are up and down the country, most of them in Government employ, and some consideration is due to them. *Christians* ought to be regarded as a caste just in the same way that Mahomedans who are converts to Islam are never asked for their caste.

Communicated to the Census Officer.

2. The Board have to thank Mr. Kearns for the care with which the Return has been prepared. They note his remarks on the subject of requiring Native Christians to name their caste.

No. 1442.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The Government approve of Native Christians being always recorded as such irrespective of their former caste.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to the Government of Madras.

No. 2737, dated Simla, the 25th August 1873.

From—T. J. CHICHELL PLOWDEN, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Public;

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 781, dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to say that the Government of India entirely approve the orders issued by the Government of Madras, desiring that Native Christians should be recorded as such in all judicial proceedings without any reference to their former caste.

No. 43—2738.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information.

(Signed) T. J. CHICHELL PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India."

RESOLUTION.—Copies should be forwarded to the High Court, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, the District Judges and Session Judges, the District Magistrates, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, and the Judges of Small Cause Courts.

2. Copies should also be forwarded to the Revenue, Military and Political Departments.

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(33)

Confidential.

Official Conduct.

CIRCULAR.

No. 3379.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1868.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
All Collectors,
The Collector of Bombay and the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery,
The Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department,
The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay,
The Conservator of Forests,
The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,
The Mint Master, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down as a rule for future guidance that whenever any officer appointed by Government causes a public scandal by inebriety or otherwise, his case should be reported for the orders of Government, and not disposed of departmentally.

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